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**Hundemer**

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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING A TIME PERIOD REMAINING UNTIL A LIVE PRODUCTION SYSTEM CHANGES STATES**

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CPC ... **H04N 21/23424** (2013.01); **H04N 21/2187** (2013.01); **H04N 21/237** (2013.01); **H04N 21/2407** (2013.01); **H04N 21/26241** (2013.01); **H04N 21/812** (2013.01)

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CPC ..... **H04N 21/234**; **H04N 21/2187**; **H04N 21/237**; **H04N 21/24**; **H04N 21/262**; **H04N 21/81**  
See application file for complete search history.

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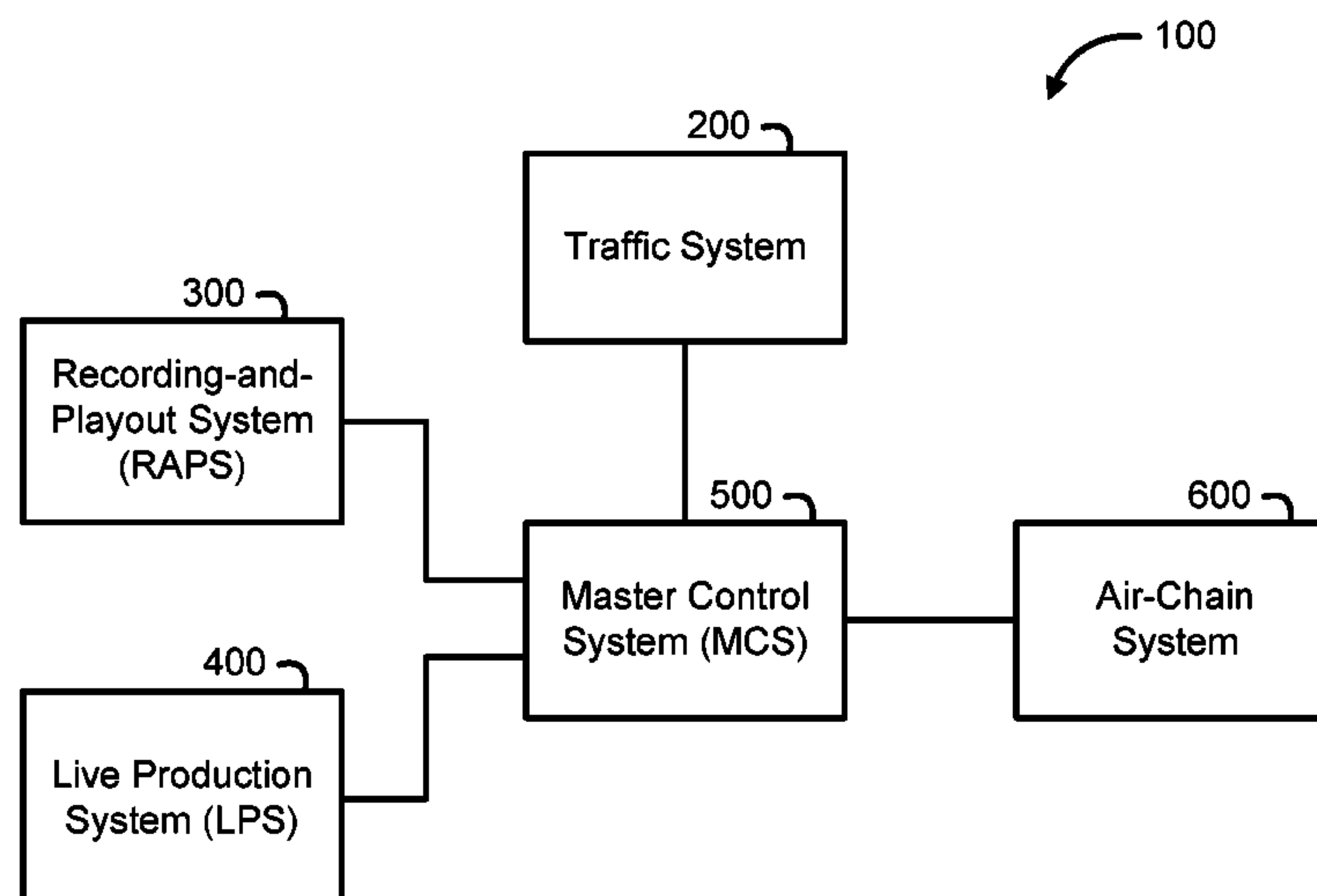
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein are systems and methods for determining a time period remaining until a live production system changes states. An example method involves accessing a stored television broadcasting traffic log; making a first determination that a log entry A in the traffic log does not correspond to a live production source; making a second determination that a log entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log entry A to correspond to a live production source; making a third determination that the log entry B includes a start time B; responsive to making the first, second, and third determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, determining a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B; and providing the determined time period to an output device for presentation proximate the current time.

**18 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



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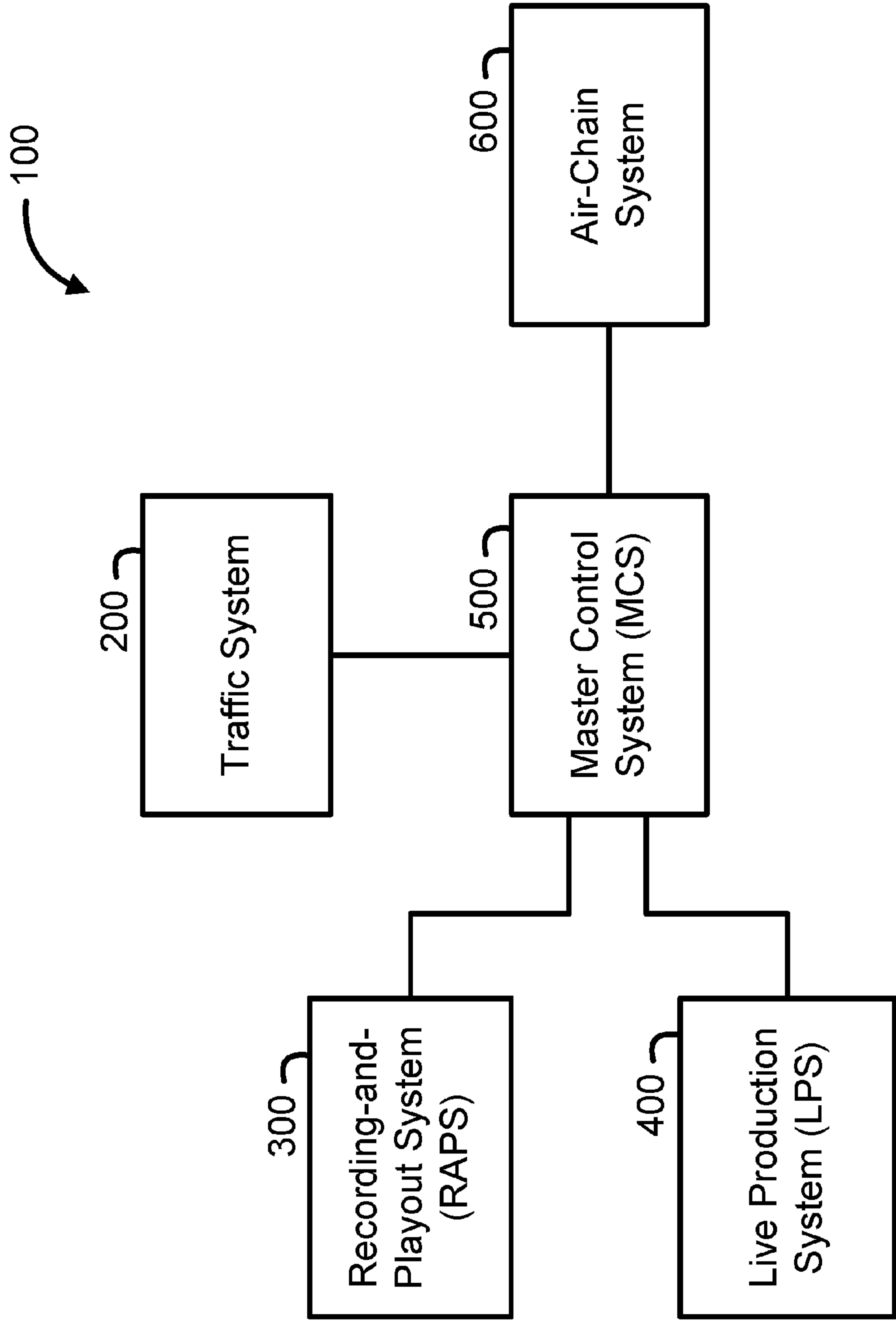


FIG. 1

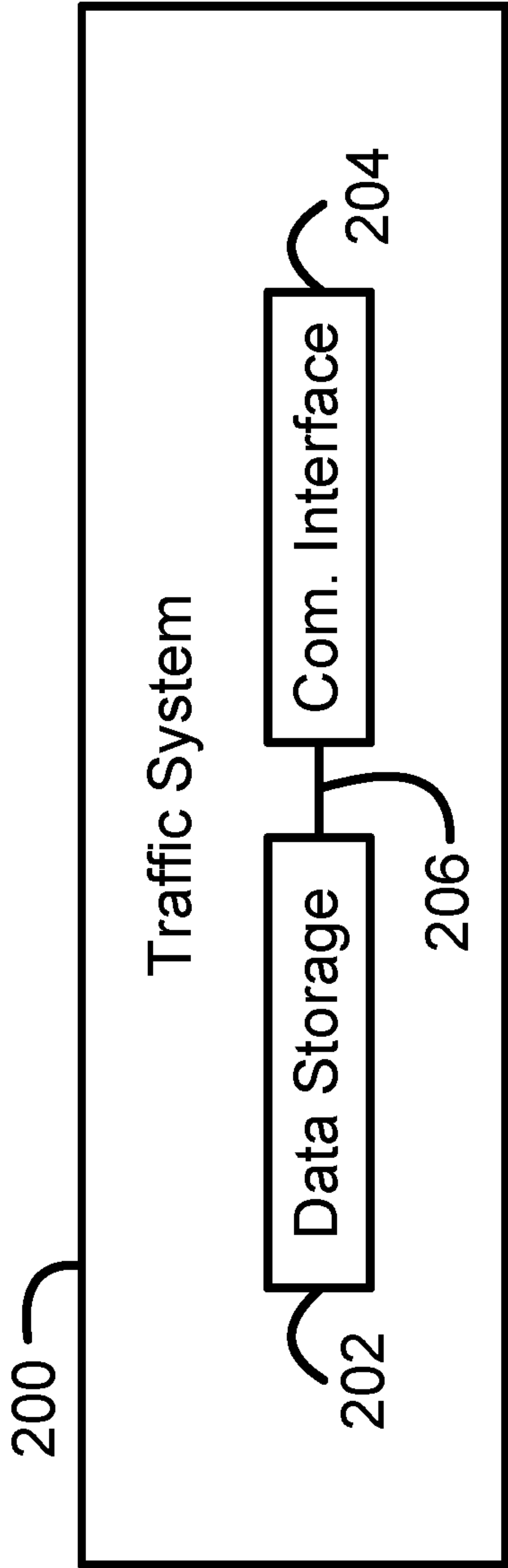


FIG. 2

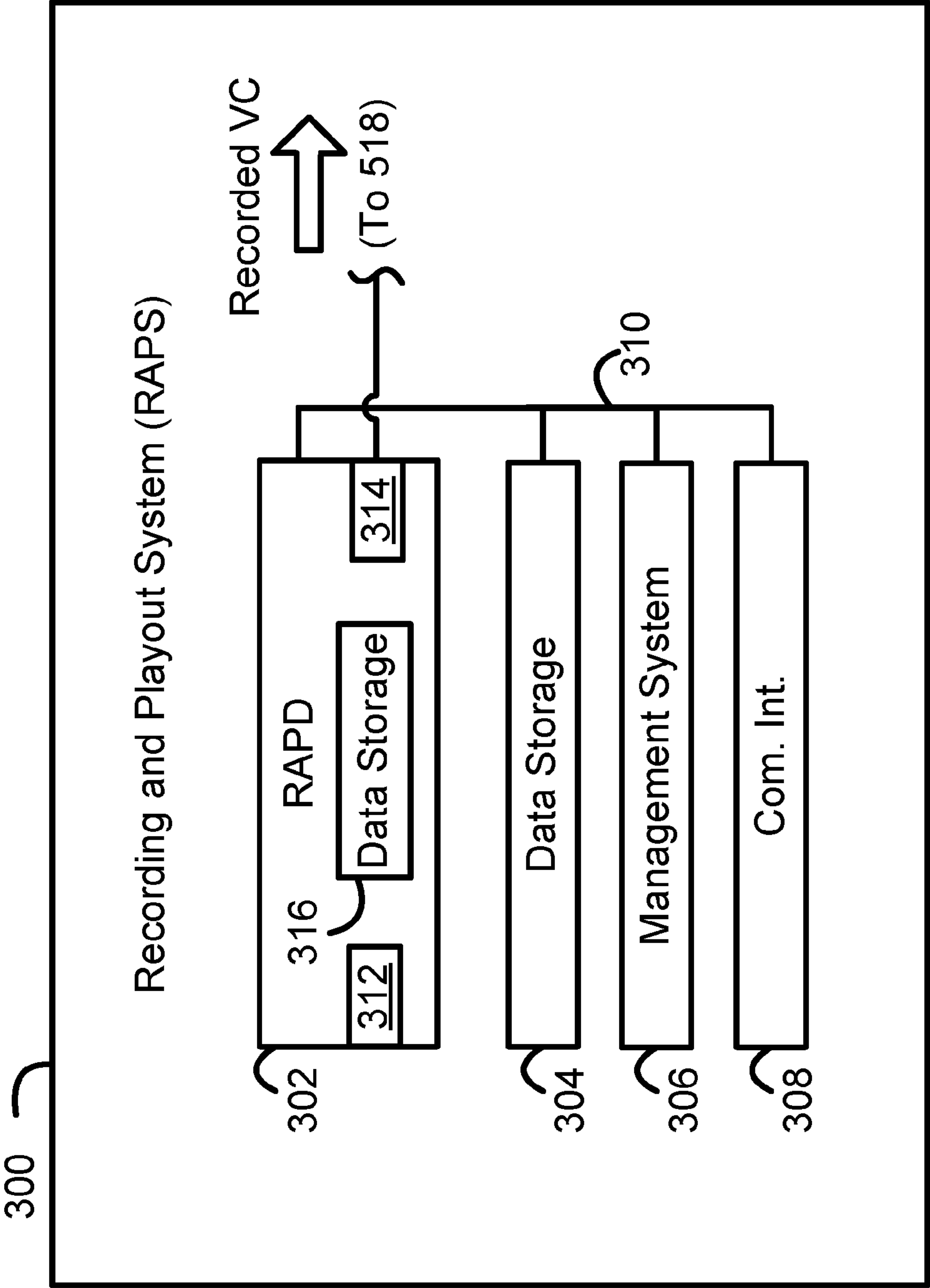


FIG. 3

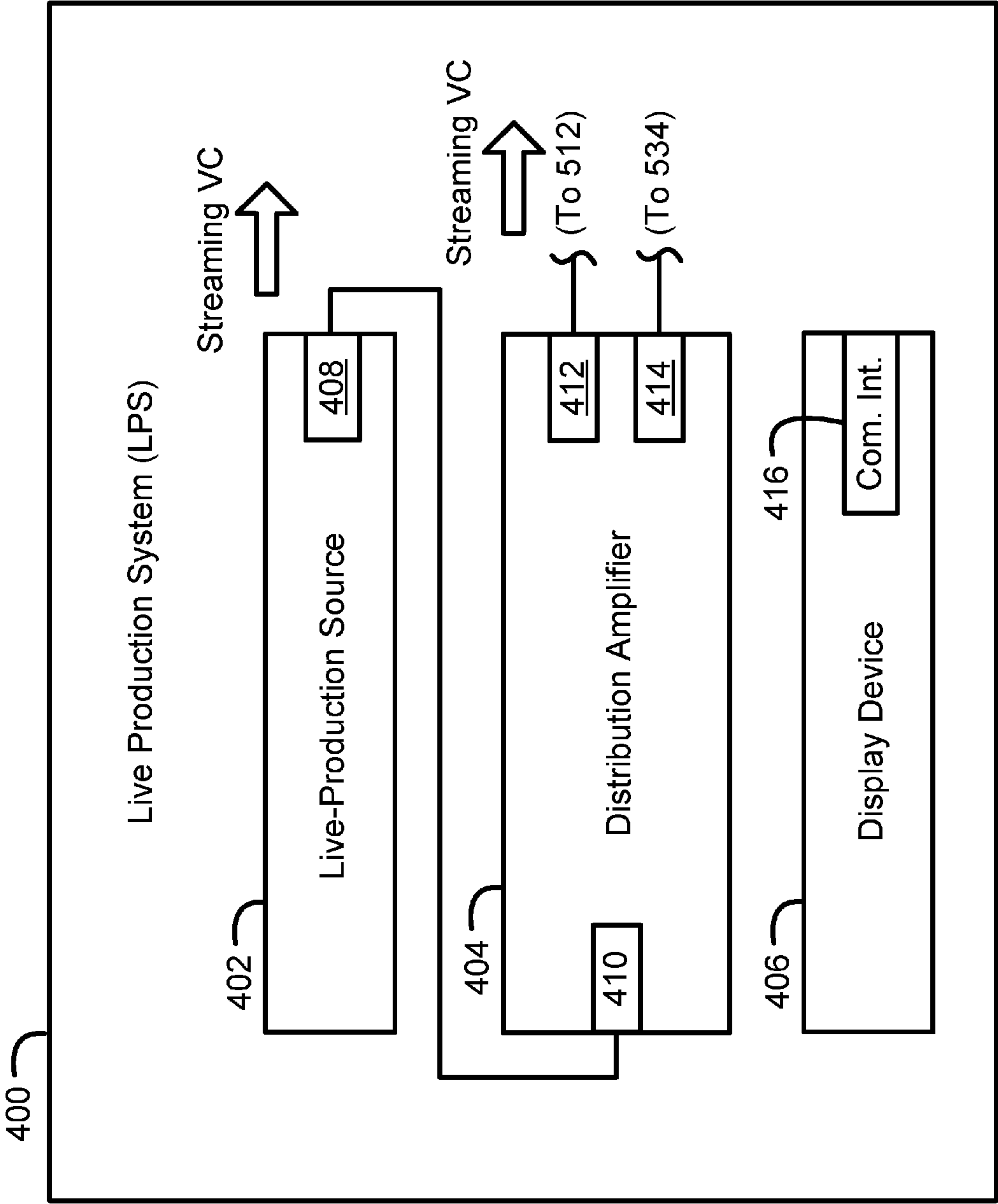


FIG. 4

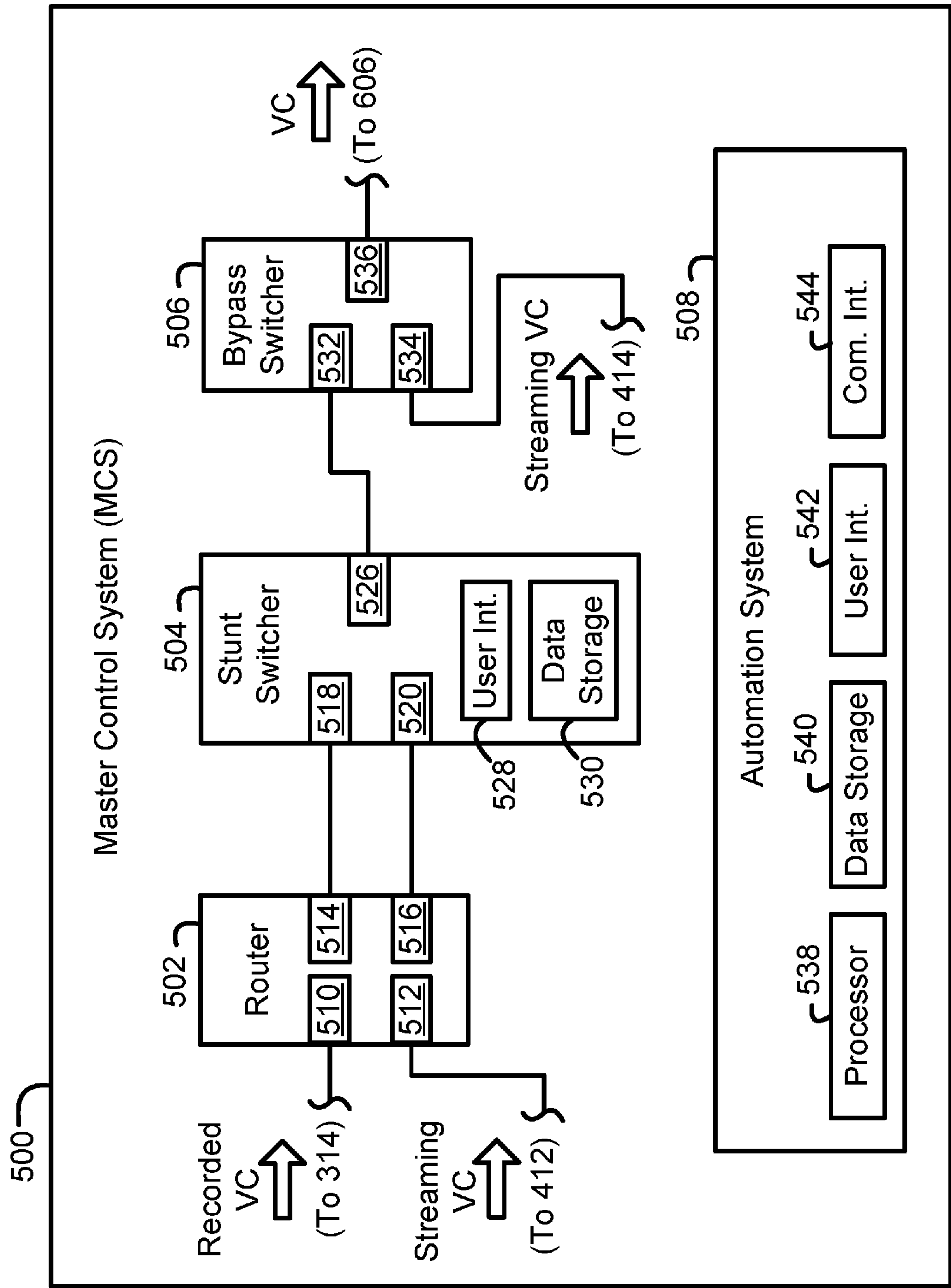


FIG. 5

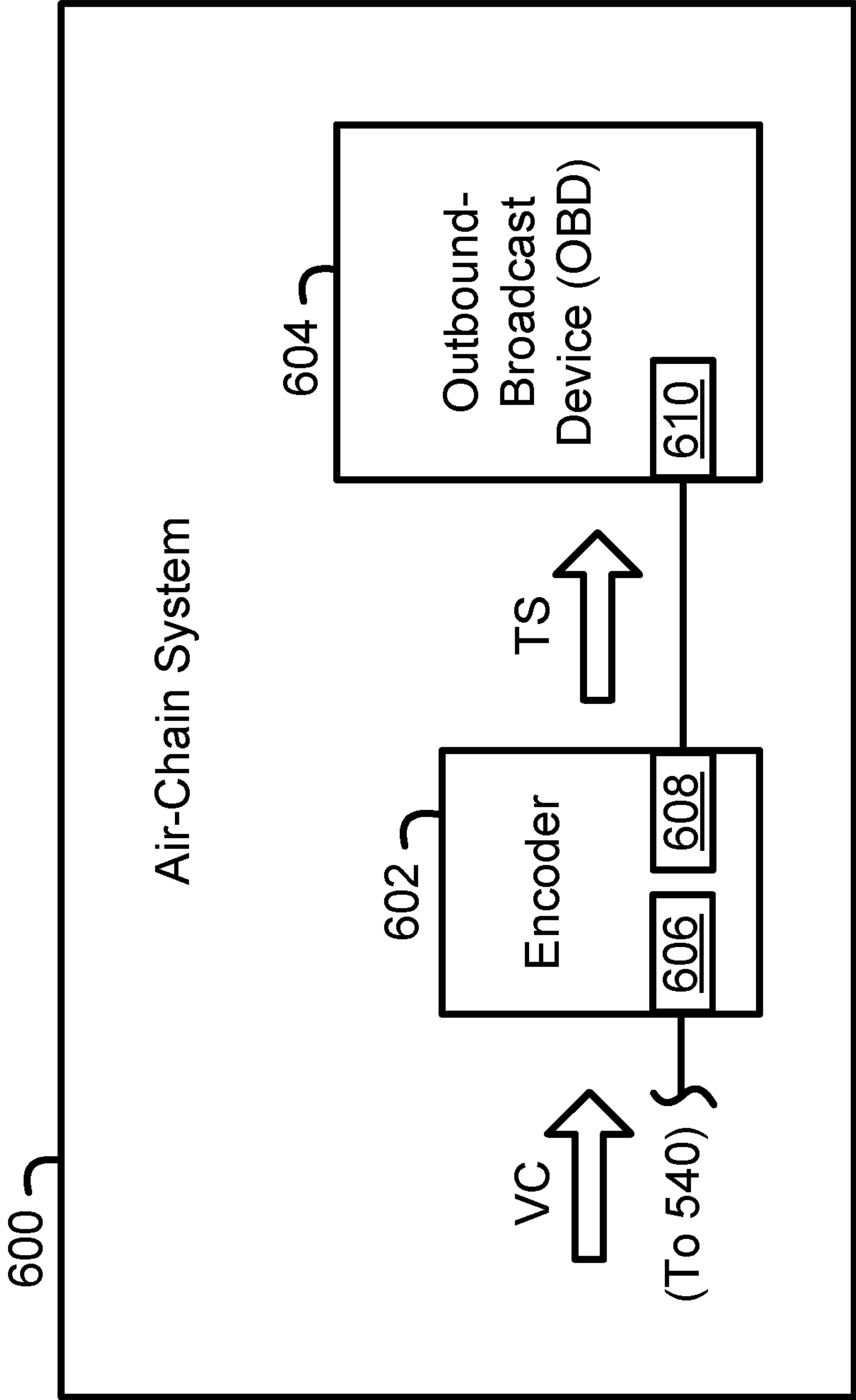


FIG. 6



Start Time	Start-Time Type	Duration	Segment Identifier	Description	Source Identifier	House Identifier
702-1→	Calculated		1	News A	402	
702-2→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial A	302	S546785
702-3→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial B	302	S465588
702-4→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial C	302	S158224
702-5→	Calculated		2	News A	402	
702-6→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial D	302	S854556
702-7→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial E	302	S889517
* * * *						
702-8→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial R	302	S985567
702-9→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial S	302	S155523
702-10→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial T	302	S125665
702-11→	Calculated		6	News A	402	
702-12→	Absolute	0:00:30		Commercial U	302	S846277
702-13→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial V	302	S856445
702-14→	Calculated	0:08:00	1	Sitcom A	302	DA0207

700↪

FIG. 7A

Start Time	Start-Time Type	Duration	Segment Identifier	Description	Source Identifier	House Identifier
702-1→	Calculated	0:08:00	1	News A	402	
702-2→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial A	302	S546785
702-3→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial B	302	S465588
702-4→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial C	302	S158224
702-5→	Calculated		2	News A	402	
702-6→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial D	302	S854556
702-7→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial E	302	S889517
* * * *						
702-8→	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial M	302	S985567
702-9→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial N	302	S155523
702-10→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial O	302	S125665
702-11→	Calculated		6	News A	402	
702-12→	Absolute	0:00:30		Commercial P	302	S846277
702-13→	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial Q	302	S856445
702-14→	Calculated	0:08:00	1	Sitcom A	302	DA0207

700↪ FIG. 7B

702-1→	Start Time	Start-Time Type	Duration	Segment Identifier	Description	Source Identifier	House Identifier
702-2→	7:00:00	Calculated	0:08:00	1	News A	402	
702-3→	7:08:00	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial A	302	S546785
702-4→	7:08:30	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial B	302	S465588
702-5→	7:09:00	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial C	302	S158224
702-6→	7:09:30	Calculated	0:08:00	2	News A	402	
702-7→	7:17:30	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial D	302	S854556
702-8→	7:18:00	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial E	302	S889517
	* * * *						
702-9→	7:49:30	Manual	0:00:30		Commercial M	302	S985567
702-10→	7:50:00	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial N	302	S155523
702-11→	7:50:30	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial O	302	S125665
702-12→	7:51:00	Calculated	0:08:00	6	News A	402	
702-13→	7:59:00	Absolute	0:00:30		Commercial P	302	S846277
702-14→	7:59:30	Calculated	0:00:30		Commercial Q	302	S856445
702-15→	8:00:00	Calculated	0:08:00	1	Sitcom A	302	DA0207

700↪ FIG. 7C

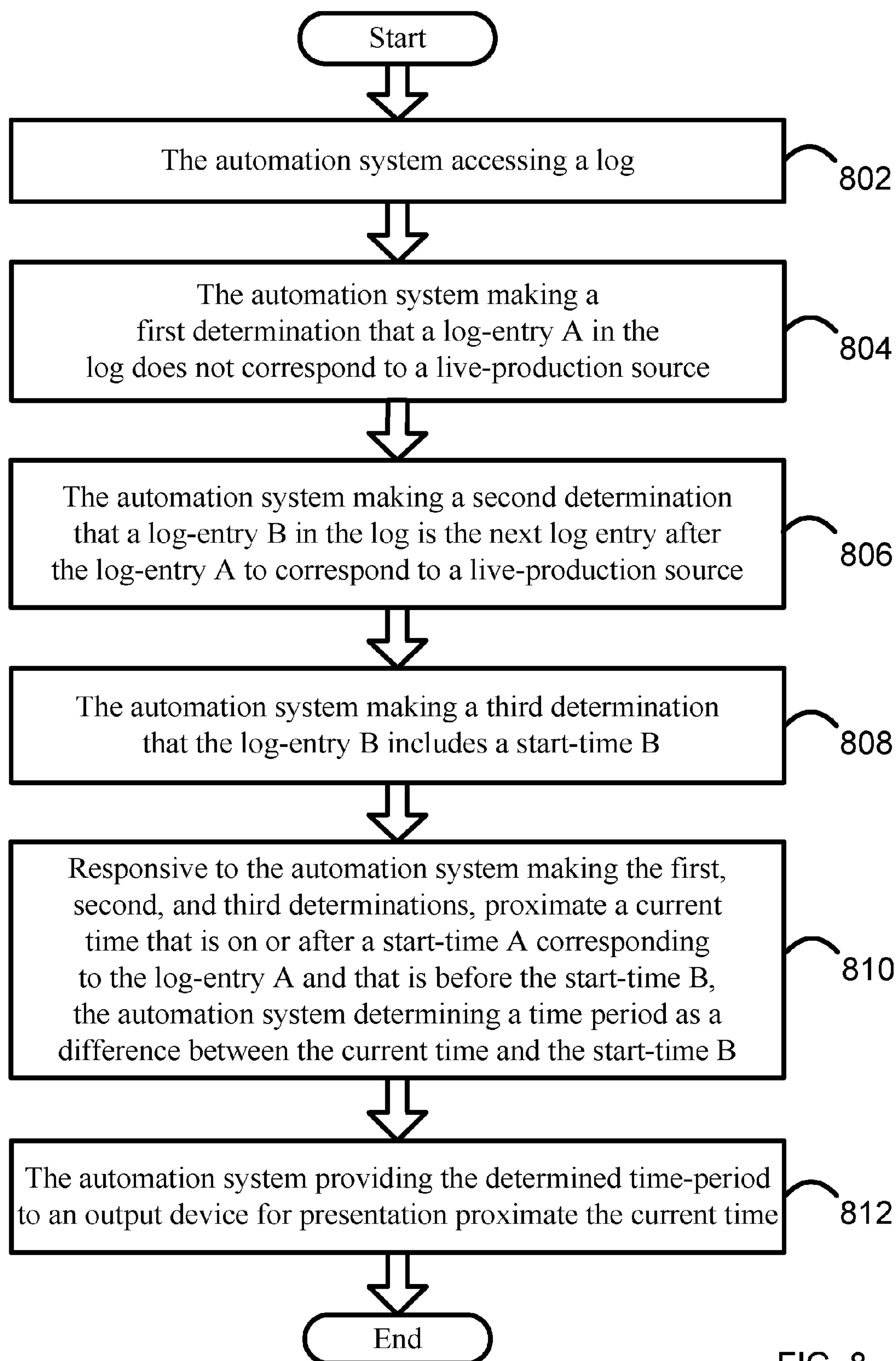


FIG. 8



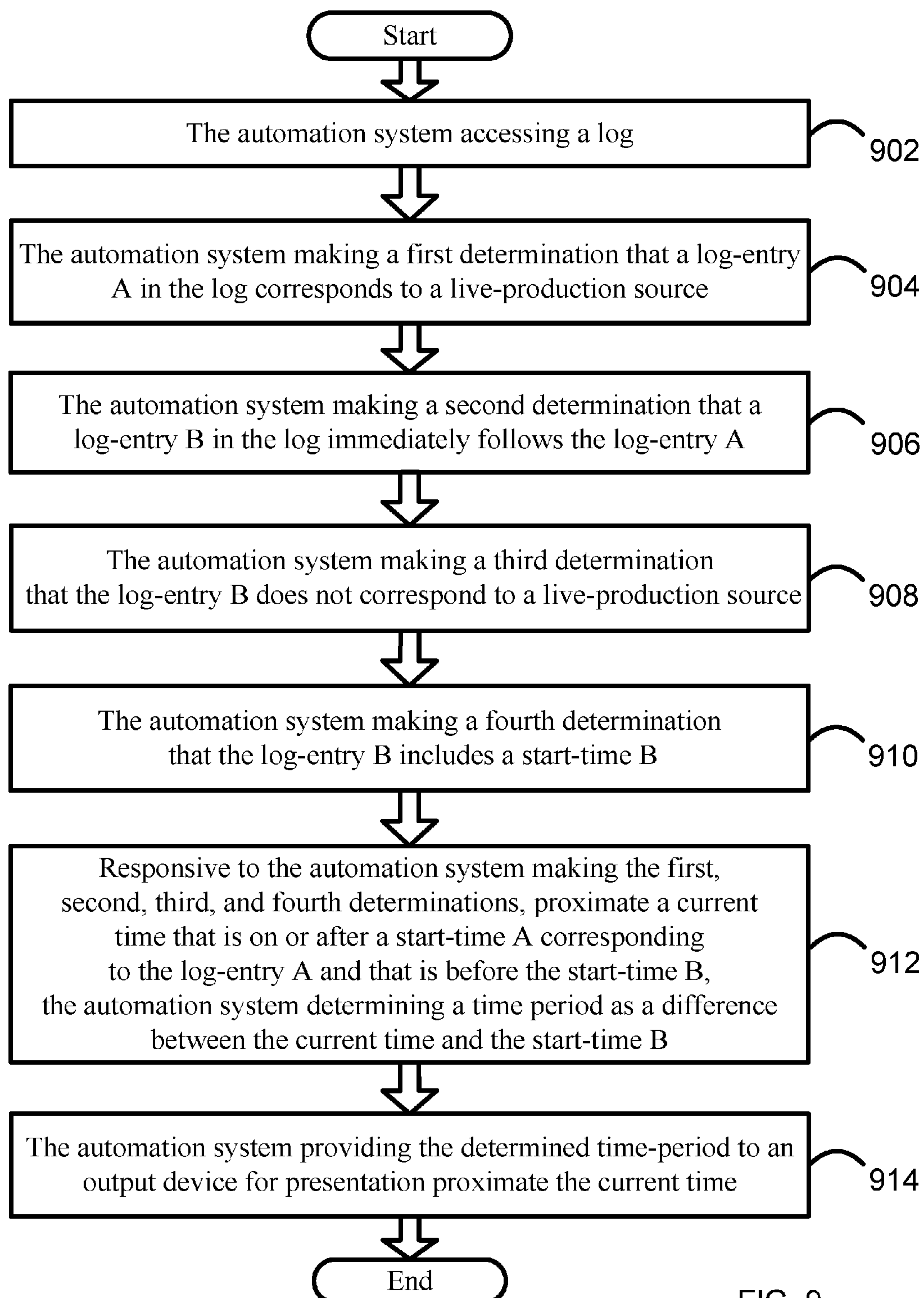


FIG. 9

# SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING A TIME PERIOD REMAINING UNTIL A LIVE PRODUCTION SYSTEM CHANGES STATES

## RELATED DISCLOSURE

This disclosure is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/824,270 filed Sep. 1, 2015, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/622,366 filed Feb. 13, 2015 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,161,067 issued Oct. 13, 2015), which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/833,760 filed Mar. 15, 2013 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,990,853 issued Mar. 24, 2015).

## USAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

Throughout this application, with respect to all reasonable derivatives of such terms, and unless otherwise specified (and/or unless the particular context clearly dictates otherwise), each usage of:

“a” or “an” is meant to read as “at least one.”

“the” is meant to be read as “the at least one.”

the term “video” refers to any material represented in a video format (i.e., having multiple frames). In some instances, video may include multiple sequential frames that are identical or nearly identical, and that may give the impression of a still image. Video may or may not include an audio portion.

the term “video component” (VC) refers to video that one of ordinary skill in the art would typically consider to be self contained, and that is separately scheduled by a traffic system (also referred to as a scheduling and sequencing system) of a television broadcasting system.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosed systems and methods relate generally to television broadcasting technology.

## BACKGROUND

A television-broadcasting system typically includes a traffic system that performs functions related to broadcast scheduling. For example, the traffic system may facilitate the creation of a trafficlog (log), which is a broadcast schedule for a given station during a given time period. The log may include multiple ordered log entries, each of which may correspond to a VC. Each log entry may also correspond to a start time, and therefore the log may generally represent the scheduled sequence of VCs intended to be broadcast.

There are several types of VCs, nonlimiting examples of which include a show segment VC, a commercial VC, and a promotion VC. A show segment VC consists of at least a portion of a show, and potentially one or more commercials. A show may be, for example, an episode of a sitcom, a news program, or a movie. A commercial VC consists of a single commercial. Typically, a television broadcasting company broadcasts a commercial VC in exchange for payment or other compensation from the provider of the commercial VC. A promotion VC consists of video that promotes something such as an event or another VC. Unlike a commercial VC, the television broadcasting company typically does not receive a payment or other compensation from a third-party for broadcasting the promotion VC.

The traffic system may communicate with a master control system (MCS), which is the technical hub of a television-broadcasting system and is typically the final point before a VC is sent to an airchain system for broadcast. More specifically, the traffic system typically communicates with an automation system of the MCS. The automation system is the logic center of the MCS and may cause the MCS and/or another entity to perform various functions.

Through a communication path, the traffic system may provide the log to the automation system such that the automation system may select and process log entries. The automation system may then cause one or more entities to perform certain functions for each selected log entry at an appropriate time (e.g., at the corresponding start time). For example, the automation system may cause a recording and playout device (RAPD) to retrieve and playout a stored VC such that it may be channeled through one or more entities within the MCS (e.g., routers and switchers), and sent to an airchain system for broadcast. In another example, the automation system may cause a streaming VC received from a streaming video source to be channeled through the MCS and sent to the airchain system for broadcast.

An example of a streaming video source is a live production source, which is a component within a live production system (LPS). An LPS is a system configured to produce and/or output a live show in the form of multiple show segment VCs such that when broadcast, the show segment VCs may be separated by commercial or other VCs. Each show segment VC may be output by the live production source as it is produced, thereby allowing the show to be broadcast “live.” One example of an LPS is a news production system (NPS). In a NPS, the live production source is a live news production source, and the show is a news program.

Producing a live show such as a news program may present certain challenges, particularly with respect to timing issues. For example, it may be challenging to ensure that the timing of a produced show segment VC is consistent with the timing set forth in the corresponding log. Where the live show is a news program, this issue may be further complicated by the fact that a show segment VC of a news program is particularly susceptible to having a shorter or longer than expected duration, such as due to a news anchor talking slower or faster than expected, and/or such as due to the addition of breaking news. One approach to addressing this issue is for an individual working in the MCS to place a telephone call to an individual working in the LPS such that the former may provide the latter with verbal timing cues indicating when a show segment VC should start and stop being produced.

## SUMMARY

In one aspect, a method involves (i) an automation system accessing a stored television broadcasting traffic log, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries; (ii) the automation system making a first determination that a log entry A in the traffic log does not correspond to a live production source; (iii) the automation system making a second determination that a log entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log entry A to correspond to a live production source; (iv) the automation system making a third determination that the log entry B includes a start time B; (v) responsive to making the first, second, and third determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, the automation system determining



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a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B; and (vi) the automation system providing the determined time period to an output device for presentation proximate the current time.

In another aspect, a method involves (i) an automation system accessing a stored television broadcasting traffic log, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries; (ii) the automation system making a first determination that a log entry A in the traffic log corresponds to a live production source; (iii) the automation system making a second determination that a log entry B in the traffic log immediately follows the log entry A; (iv) the automation system making a third determination that the log entry B does not correspond to a live production source; (v) the automation system making a fourth determination that the log entry B includes a start time B; (vi) responsive to making the first, second, third, and fourth determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, the automation system determining a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B; and (vii) the automation system providing the determined time period to an output device for presentation proximate the current time.

In another aspect, a television broadcasting system includes an output device; and an automation system connected to the output device via a communication network, wherein the automation system includes a computer readable medium having stored thereon program instructions that when executed cause the automation system to perform a set of functions. The set includes: (i) accessing a stored television broadcasting traffic log, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries; (ii) making a first determination that a log entry A in the traffic log does not correspond to a live production source; (iii) making a second determination that a log entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log entry A to correspond to a live production source; (iv) making a third determination that the log entry B includes a start time B; (v) responsive to making the first, second, and third determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, determining a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B; and (vii) providing the determined time period to an output device for display proximate the current time.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of an example television broadcasting system.

FIG. 2 is a simplified block diagram of an example traffic system.

FIG. 3 is a simplified block diagram of an example recording and playout system.

FIG. 4 is a simplified block diagram of an example live production system.

FIG. 5 is a simplified block diagram of an example master control system.

FIG. 6 is a simplified block diagram of an example airchain system.

FIG. 7A is a diagram of an example log at a first time.

FIG. 7B is a diagram of the example log of FIG. 7A at a second time.

FIG. 7C is a diagram of the example log of FIG. 7A at a third time.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating functions in accordance with an example method.

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FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating functions in accordance with another example method.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

## I. Overview

In the television broadcasting industry, an LPS may have one of two states. The LPS may have a first state when video from a live production source of the LPS is being sent to an airchain system for a live broadcast. In this instance, the LPS is commonly described as being “hot.” Conversely, the LPS may have a second state when video from the live production source is not being sent to the airchain system for a live broadcast. In this instance, the LPS is commonly described as being “not hot.”

In example methods disclosed herein, an automation system may analyze log entries of a log corresponding to a live show. Based on this analysis, the automation system may determine a time period remaining until the LPS changes states. The automation system may be integrated with the LPS such that the automation system may cause an output device in the LPS to output the determined time period. Therefore, individuals involved in producing the live show may consider the output time period and use it to assist them in timing the production of the live show.

For example, if the LPS is hot, the output device may output a time period remaining until the LPS is not hot. This may allow individuals involved in producing the live show (e.g., the on air talent) to prepare such that they may conclude the current show segment VC when the time period is up. On the other hand, if the LPS is not hot, the output device may output a time period remaining until the LPS is hot. This may allow individuals involved in producing the live show (e.g., the on air talent) to prepare such that they may start producing the next show segment VC when the time period is up.

As noted above, the automation system may determine the time period remaining until the LPS changes states by analyzing log entries in a log received from the traffic system. In the television broadcasting industry, traffic systems are provided by multiple vendors and often include distinguishing features. However, for a variety of reasons such as to provide compatibility, many traffic systems create logs according to a general industry-wide standard. Likewise, many automation systems are configured to receive and process logs based on this standard. A log entry based on this standard typically includes certain attributes, including for example a house identifier, a source identifier, an episode identifier, a segment identifier, a start time type, a start time, a duration, a description and/or one or more auxiliary notations. These attributes may be generated automatically (e.g., by the traffic system) or may be provided by a user such as a traffic manager.

Typically, a log entry includes at least one of a house identifier and a source identifier. If the log entry corresponds to a stored VC, the log entry typically includes a house identifier (sometimes called a “house number”), which identifies the stored VC. Typically, a house identifier is a unique identifier within a given television-broadcasting system, and maps to a file location in a data storage where the VC is stored. As such, by obtaining the house identifier of a log entry, the automation system may use a mapping table to determine the appropriate file location, and may then cause the VC that is stored in that file location to be retrieved and played. In this instance, the log entry may also include a



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source identifier that identifies a particular RAPD to be used for retrieving and playing the stored VC.

Alternatively, if the log entry corresponds to a streaming VC, the log entry may correspond to a streaming video source (e.g., a live production source) that outputs the streaming VC. In one example, the log entry includes a source identifier, which identifies the streaming video source (e.g., via a mapping table).

If a log entry corresponds to a show segment VC, the log entry may have a segment identifier (sometimes called a “segment number”) that identifies a particular segment of the show. If the log entry corresponds to a stored show segment VC, the log entry may further include an episode identifier (sometimes called an “episode number”) that identifies a particular episode of the show

The start time type indicates how and/or when the start time is determined. The start time type may be absolute, calculated, or manual. An absolute start time type indicates that the start time is a fixed time that may be determined before any log entries in the log are processed. This is sometimes referred to as a “hard” start time. A calculated start time type indicates that the start time is when the automation system completes processing the preceding log entry (i.e., when the VC of the previous log entry has played for its corresponding duration), and may be determined when the start time and duration of the previous log entry are known by the automation system. A manual start time type indicates that the start time is when a request is received from a user or device, and therefore is determined when the request is received. As such, each log entry may correspond to a start time, but the start time may be unknown until some event occurs.

The duration indicates the duration of the corresponding VC. As with the start time, in some instances, the duration may be unknown until some event occurs (e.g., until the automation system receives a request from a user or device). The description provides a title and/or other information about the corresponding VC. For example, the description may be a title of a particular show or commercial. The one or more auxiliary notations are typically notes that are reviewed by a user (e.g., a traffic manager may provide a note to a master control operator about the corresponding log entry).

The above described attributes may be stored in corresponding fields in the log entry. For example, the house identifier may be stored in a house identifier field and the one or more auxiliary notations may be stored in one or more auxiliary notation fields. Two examples of well known traffic systems that use the attributes as described above include WO Traffic provided by WideOrbit Inc. of San Francisco, Calif., and OSi-Traffic™ provided by Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Fla.

By analyzing log entries and considering select attributes as described above, the automation system may determine a remaining time period until the LPS changes from being hot to being not hot. For example, the automation system may make a first determination that a log entry A in the log corresponds to a live production source, a second determination that a log entry B in the log immediately follows the log entry A, a third determination that the log entry B does not correspond to the live production source, and a fourth determination that the log entry B includes a start time B. Responsive to making the first, second, third, and fourth determinations, proximate (at or near) a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, the automation system may determine a time period as a difference between the current

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time and the start time B. The determined time period reflects the time period remaining until the LPS changes from being hot to being not hot.

The automation system may also calculate a remaining time period until the LPS changes from being not hot to being hot. For example, the automation system may make a first determination that a log entry A in the log does not correspond to a live production source, a second determination that a log entry B in the log is the next log entry after the log entry A to correspond to the live production source, and a third determination that the log entry B includes a start time B. Responsive to making the first, second, and third determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, the automation system may determine a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B. The determined time period reflects the time period remaining until the LPS changes from being not hot to being hot.

## II. Example Television-Broadcasting System

FIG. 1 shows an example television-broadcasting system, generally designated **100**. The television broadcast system **100** may be configured to perform a variety of functions that relate to television broadcasting. The television-broadcasting system **100** may include a traffic system **200**, a recording and playout system (RAPS) **300**, an LPS **400**, a MCS **500**, and an airchain system **600**. The MCS **500** may serve as the hub of the television-broadcasting system **100** and may connect to each of the traffic system **200**, the RAPD **300**, the LPS **400**, and the airchain system **600**. Generally, the television broadcasting system **100** may be configured such that video may be sent from the RAPS **300**, the LPS **400**, or another source, through the MCS **500**, and to the airchain system **600** for broadcast.

### A. Traffic System

FIG. 2 shows the traffic system **200** in greater detail. The traffic system **200** may be configured for creating and sending a log to the MCS **500**, and may include a data storage **202** and a communication interface **204**, both of which may be connected to each other via a connection mechanism (e.g., a bus) **206**. The traffic system **200** may be configured to store logs in the data storage **202**, and to send the stored logs, via the communication interface **204**, to the MCS **500**. As discussed above, two example traffic systems are WO Traffic provided by WideOrbit Inc. of San Francisco, Calif., and OSi-Traffic™ provided by Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Fla.

### B. RAPS

FIG. 3 shows the RAPS **300** in greater detail. The RAPS **300** may be configured to record and/or playout video (e.g., VCs) for use by the MCS **500**, and may include a recording-and-playout device (RAPD) **302**, a data storage **304**, a management system **306**, and a communication interface **308**, each of which may be connected to each other via a connection mechanism **310**.

The RAPD **302** may be configured to record and/or playout video, such as by sending video via the MCS **500** to the airchain system **600**. The RAPD **302** may include an input **312**, an output **314**, and a data storage **316**, all of which may be connected to each other by a connection mechanism (not shown).

The management system **306** may be configured to manage the RAPD **302** by organizing and moving video back and forth between the RAPD and the data storage **304**. The communication interface **308** may connect the RAPS **300** to



the MCS **500** or to another entity. An example of a RAPD is the K2 server provided by Grass Valley™ of San Francisco, Calif.

#### C. LPS

FIG. **4** shows the LPS **400** in greater detail. The LPS **400** may include a live production source **402**, a distribution amplifier **404**, and an output device **406**. The live production source **402** is any device that outputs a show segment VC produced in the LPS **400**. The live production source may take the form of, for example, a production control switcher (e.g., where the LPS is an NPS). In one example, the live production source **402** may provide streaming VCs based on the high definition serial digital interface (HDSDI) standard with a data transfer rate of 1.485 Gbps.

The distribution amplifier **404** that may be used to distribute copies of the streaming VCs to multiple destinations. In one example, the live production source **402** may include an output **408** that is connected to an input **410** of the distribution amplifier **404**. Therefore, the streaming VC provided by the live production source **402** may be distributed to one or more destinations via respective outputs of the distribution amplifier **404**, including for example a first output **412**, and a second output **414**.

The output device **406** may be configured to output data (e.g., data relating to a state or state change of the LPS **400**), and may include a communication interface **416** for receiving such data. The output device **406** may take the form of a digital signage device, an example of which is a BetaBrite Class 8 Color LED display provided by Betabrite of Milwaukee, Wis. However, the output device **406** may take other forms and/or may be integrated with other components. For example, the output device may take the form of a display device such as a monitor typically used with a desktop workstation computer.

#### D. MCS

FIG. **5** shows the MCS **500** in greater detail. The MCS **500** may be configured to receive video, channel the video through one or more sources, and send the video to the airchain system **600** for broadcast. In one example, the MCS **500** includes a router **502**, a stunt switcher **504**, a bypass switcher **506**, and an automation system **508**, each of which may be connected to each other by a connection mechanism (not shown).

##### 1. Router

The router **502** may be configured to channel video by mapping inputs to outputs, and may include one or more inputs, including for example, a first input **510** and a second input **512**, and one or more outputs, including for example, a first output **514** and a second output **516**. The router **502** may also include a communication interface (not shown). The inputs **510**, **512**, the outputs **514**, **516**, and the communication interface may each be connected to each other by a connection mechanism (not shown). Notably, a router may and often does have more inputs than outputs such that it may connect many sources to relatively fewer destinations.

The RAPD **302** may be connected to the router **502** via the output **314** and the input **510**. Therefore, the RAPD **302** may send VCs to the router **502**. The distribution amplifier **404** may be connected to the router **502** via the output **412** and the input **512**. As such, the live production source **402** may send a streaming VC via the distribution amplifier **404** to the router **502**. An example of a router is the Blackmagic Design Videohub provided by Blackmagic Design Pty. Ltd. Of Fremont, Calif.

##### 2. Stunt Switcher

The stunt switcher **504** may be configured to channel video by mapping inputs to outputs, and may include one or

more inputs, including, for example, a first input **518** and a second input **520**, and one or more outputs, including, for example, an output **526**. The stunt switcher **504** may also include a user interface **528**, a data storage **530**, and a communication interface (not shown).

The inputs **518**, **520**, the output **526**, the user interface **528**, the data storage **530**, and the communication interface may each be connected to each other by a connection mechanism (not shown). The router **502** may be connected to the stunt switcher **504** via the output **514** and the input **518**. The router **502** may also be connected to the stunt switcher **504** via the output **516** and the input **520**. Like a router, a stunt switcher may and often does have more inputs than outputs such that it may connect many sources to relatively fewer destinations. An example of a stunt switcher is the Miranda NVISION NVS5100MC provided by NVision, Inc. of Coppell, Tex.

The stunt switcher **504** may further be configured to perform various functions related to digital video effects (DVE). A DVE is an effect module (e.g., in the form of a set of program instructions) that is configured to be executed or “run.” When run, a DVE dynamically manipulates video being channeled through the stunt switcher. Running a DVE may involve using one or more layers known as “keys” to overlay graphics, video, or other media on video. In some instances, running a DVE may involve simply “resetting” the keys, thereby removing any media being overlaid as a result of another DVE being run.

The stunt switcher **504** may be configured to assist a user in designing a DVE, such as via the user interface **528**. Once a DVE is designed, the stunt switcher **504** may store the DVE in the data storage **530**. In one example, the stunt switcher may store DVEs in respective DVE registers within the data storage **530**. The stunt switcher **504** may also store media used in connection with the DVE in the data storage **530**. This allows the stunt switcher **504** to retrieve media as needed. For example, when running a DVE, the stunt switcher **504** may retrieve media from a particular graphic or video register in the data storage **530** as indicated by the DVE. Media may be stored in the data storage **530** in a variety of manners, such as via a file transfer protocol (FTP). As such, by overwriting media stored in the data storage **530**, the result of a DVE that is run may be changed.

Once a DVE is designed and stored in the data storage **530**, the stunt switcher **504** may then retrieve and run the DVE. In some instances, this may occur in response to a request being received from a user (e.g., via the user interface **528**) or from the automation system **508**. Accordingly, when a stunt switcher runs a DVE, a VC that is being channeled through the stunt switcher **504** may be dynamically manipulated. This manipulated video may then be sent through the bypass switcher **506** and to the airchain system **600** for broadcast as described in greater detail below.

##### 3. Bypass Switcher

The bypass switcher **506** may be configured to channel video by mapping inputs to outputs. The bypass switcher **506** may include at least one input including, for example, a first input **532** and a second input **534**, and at least one output including, for example, an output **536**. The bypass switcher **506** may also include a communication interface (not shown). The inputs **532**, **534**, the output **536**, and the communication interface may all be connected to each other by a connection mechanism (not shown). The stunt switcher **504** may be connected to the bypass switcher **506** via the output **526** and the input **532**. A bypass switcher may and



often does have multiple inputs and a single output such that it may connect many sources to relatively fewer destinations.

Accordingly, provided that the router **502**, the stunt switcher **504**, and the bypass switcher **506** all have the appropriate input to output mappings, a VC sent from the RAPD **402** to the MCS **500** may be channeled through the entities in the MCS and sent out the MCS. Likewise, provided that the router **502**, the stunt switcher **504**, and the bypass switcher **506** all have the appropriate input to output mappings, a streaming VC sent from the LPS **400** to the MCS **500** may be channeled through the entities in the MCS and sent out the MCS.

In some instances, the distribution amplifier **404** may be connected directly to the bypass switcher **506** (e.g., via the output **414** and the input **534**). This configuration may provide for a back-up solution in the event that a device such as the router **502** or stunt switcher **504** malfunctions. If such an event occurs while using this configuration, a master control operator may simply change the input-to-output mappings on the bypass switcher **506** to cause the live production source **402** to send video to the airchain system **600** for broadcast.

#### 4. Automation System

The automation system **508** may be configured to perform or to cause performance of one or more functions related to the television broadcasting system **100**. The automation system **508** may include a processor **538**, a data storage **540**, a user-interface **542** (e.g., including a display device), and a communication interface **544**, all of which may be connected by a connection mechanism (not shown). The processor **538** may include one or more general purpose processors (e.g., microprocessors) and/or special purpose processors (e.g., digital signal processors and/or application specific integrated circuits).

The data storage **540** may include one or more volatile and/or nonvolatile storage components and may be integrated in whole or in part with the processor **538**. The data storage **540** may take the form of a nontransitory computer readable medium and may include a set of program instructions, that when executed by the automation system **508** (e.g., by the processor **538**), cause performance of a set of functions. For example, the automation system **508** may cause the RAPS **300**, the LPS **400**, the MCS **500**, the airchain system **600**, an entity included therein, and/or another entity to perform one of more of the functions described in this disclosure. The automation system **508** may cause such functions to be performed by sending instructions and/or other data via a corresponding communication interface and/or connection mechanism to the appropriate device.

The automation system **508** may receive data via the same path. In one example, the automation system **508** sends and receives data according to a video disk control protocol (VDCP). For example, the automation system **508** may receive from the bypass switcher **506**, an indication of the input to output mappings used by the bypass switcher such that the automation system may determine whether a scheduled VC was actually sent to the airchain system **600** for broadcast. The automation system **508** may use these indications to generate an as run log, which is a report of what was actually broadcast.

In some instances, the automation system **508** may perform functions described herein as being performed by the traffic system **200**. Likewise, in some instances, the traffic system **200** may perform functions described herein as being performed by the automation system **508**. This may be the

case, for example, where the traffic system **200** and the automation system **508** operate using a “live log” approach, where the traffic system **200** may be configured to query the automation system **508**, manage the log and make scheduling related decisions itself, and provide log entries (perhaps one at a time) to the automation system for processing.

#### E. Air Chain System

FIG. **6** shows the airchain system **600** in greater detail. The airchain system **600** may be configured to prepare and broadcast video received from the MCS **500** to an audience. The airchain system **600** may include an encoder **602** and an outbound broadcast device (OBD) **604**.

The encoder **602** may be configured to receive video from a source entity, generate a transport stream (TS) (that includes the video), and send the generated TS to a destination entity. The TS may be described as including video, meaning that the TS includes the encoded representation of the video, among other things. The encoder **602** may include an input **606** and an output **608**, each of which may be connected by a connection mechanism (not shown). The bypass switcher **506** may be connected to the encoder **602** via the output **534** and the input **606**.

In one example, the encoder **602** may generate a TS by, among other things, encoding video based on the HD-SDI standard to video based on the MPEG 2 standard. An example of an encoder is the NetVX provided by Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Fla.

The OBD **604** may be configured to receive a TS from a source entity, and broadcast the TS (i.e., including video) to multiple destination entities for viewing by an audience. The OBD **604** may include an input **610**, and the encoder **602** may be connected to the OBD via the output **608** and the input **610**.

The term television broadcast as used in this disclosure refers broadly to the distribution of video to an audience, and is not meant to be limited to distribution of video in any particular manner. Accordingly, the OBD **604** may take the form of a transmitter, satellite, or terrestrial fiber transmitter (e.g., any of which may correspond with a service provider). As another example, the OBD **604** may also take the form of a network connection (e.g., for broadcasting the TS to an audience via the Internet).

The television broadcasting system **100** described above is one nonlimiting example. The disclosed systems may include some or all of the entities and/or components discussed above, and/or they may be arranged in different ways as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Also, the described connections between entities need not be direct connections, but could instead be indirect connections (i.e., with one or more intervening components being present).

### III. Example Log

Each of FIGS. **7A-7C** shows an example log **700** at a different time. The log **700** has rows of log entries **702** (specifically, **702-1** through **702-14**) that the automation system **508** may select and process. The log **700** covers a one hour time period from 7:00:00 to 8:00:00 (times and time periods are represented in “hours:minutes:seconds” format). The log **700** corresponds to a live show, namely a news program entitled News A (except the last log entry **702-14**, which corresponds to an episode of a sitcom entitled Sitcom A.). Notably, a news program is used merely as an example. As discussed above, there are other types of live shows, including for example, a sporting event or a concert.



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As the automation system **508** processes the log entries **702**, the automation system may determine attributes that were previously unknown. As such, the automation system **508** may update the log **700** with attributes as it processes the log entries **702**. To illustrate this concept, each of FIGS. **7A-7C** shows the log **700** at a different time. FIG. **7A** shows the log **700** at time 7:00:00, FIG. **7B** shows the log at time 7:08:00, and FIG. **7C** shows the log **700** at time 7:49:30. It should be noted that the log entries **702** and attributes used for the example log **700** are for illustration purposes and do not necessarily reflect actual values in any particular log.

Each log entry **702** includes multiple attributes. As shown in log **700** from left to right, each log entry **702** may include a start time, a start time type, a duration, a segment identifier, a description, a source identifier, and a house identifier. In some instances, a log entry may have alternative attributes. The log **700** will now be discussed with respect to each of the times 7:00:00, 7:08:00, and 7:49:30 as shown in FIGS. **7A**, **7B**, and **7C**, respectively.

#### A. Log at Time 7:00:00 (FIG. **7A**)

Referring now to FIG. **7A**, at time 7:00:00, the log entry **7021** includes a Start time of 7:00:00, a start time type of calculated, a segment identifier of 1, a description of News A, and a source identifier of **402** (referring to the live production source **402**). Notably, other identifier may also be used as live production source identifiers.

As another example, the log entry **7022** includes a start time type of manual, a duration of 0:00:30, a description of Commercial A, a source identifier of **302** (in this example referring to the RAPD **302**), and a house identifier of **5546785**.

Since the log entry **7021** is immediately followed by the log entry **7022** that has a start time type of manual, at time 7:00:00 the start time of the log entry **7022** is unknown. However, upon the automation system **508** receiving a request (e.g., from a user) to process the log entry **7022**, the automation system may determine the duration of the log entry **7021** and the start time of the log entry **702-2**.

#### B. Log at Time 7:08:00 (FIG. **7B**)

Referring now to FIG. **7B**, assuming that the automation system **508** receives the request at time 7:08:00, at time 7:08:00 the automation system **508** may determine that the duration of the log entry **7021** is 0:08:00 and that the start time of the log entry **7022** is 7:08:00. Further, since the log entries **7023**, **7024**, and **7025** each have a start time type of calculated, at 7:08:00, the automation system **508** may also determine the start times of the log entries **7023**, **7024**, and **7025**. However, since the log entry **7026** has a start time type of manual, at time 7:08:00 the automation system **508** may still be unable to determine the duration of the log entry **7025** and the start time of the log entry **7026**.

#### C. Log at Time 7:49:30 (FIG. **7C**)

Referring now to FIG. **7C**, assuming the automation system **508** receives a request to process the log entry **7028** at time 7:49:30, at time 7:49:30 the automation system **508** may determine the start time of each log entry **7028**, **7029**, **70210**, and **70211** (in the manner described above). Further, since at time 7:49:30 the log entry **702-12** has a known start time (since the log entry **70212** has a start time type of absolute), the automation system **508** may also determine the duration of the log entry **70211**.

### IV. Example Methods

FIG. **8** shows a flow chart illustrating functions in accordance with an example method. In this example, the automation system **508** determines a time period remaining until

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the LPS **400** is hot. The description of the method is accompanied by references to the log **700** as shown in FIGS. **7A**, **7B**, and **7C** to illustrate select functions.

At block **802**, the method may involve the automation system **508** accessing a stored log. For example, the automation system **508** may access the log **700**. In one example, the automation system **508** may receive the log **700** from the traffic system **200**.

At block **804**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a first determination that a log entry A in the log does not correspond to a live production source. The function at block **804** may involve the automation system **508** determining that a source identifier stored in a source identifier field of the log entry A does not correspond to a live production source (such as based on a source list identifying live production sources). For example, the automation system **508** may determine that the log entry **7022** does not correspond to a live production source since the log entry **7022** does not include a live production source identifier, in the source identifier field.

In one example, the log entry A corresponds to a stored VC. Therefore, proximate a corresponding start time, the automation system **508** may cause the stored VC to start being sent to the airchain system **600** for television broadcast.

At block **806**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a second determination that a log entry B in the log is the next log entry after the log entry A to correspond to a live production source. The function at block **806** may involve the automation system **508** determining that the log entry B in the log is the next log entry after the log entry A to have stored in a source identifier field a source identifier that does not correspond to a live production source (such as based on a source list identifying which sources provide VCs from a live production source). For example, the automation system **508** may determine that log entry **7025** is the next log entry after the log entry **7022** to have stored in a source identifier field a source identifier (i.e., RAPD **302**) that does not correspond to a live production source.

At block **808**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a third determination that the log entry B includes a start time B. For example, at a current time 7:08:00, the automation system **508** may determine that the log entry **7025** includes a start time of 7:09:30 (as shown in FIG. **B**).

At block **810**, the method may involve responsive to the automation system **508** making the first, second, and third determinations, proximate a current time that is on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and that is before the start time B, the automation system **508** determining a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B. For example, the automation system **508** may determine the time period of 0:01:30 as a difference between the current time 7:08:00 and the start time of the log entry **7025**, 7:09:30 (as shown in FIG. **B**).

At block **812**, the method may involve the automation system **508** providing the determined time period to the output device **406** for presentation proximate the current time. The function at block **812** may involve the automation system **508** sending the determined time period to the output device **406**, which may be configured to receive and output data as it is received. In one example, the LPS **400** (and therefore the output device **406**) may be physically remote from the automation system **508**. In such instances, the automation system **508** may send such data over an Internet or other connection mechanism to the output device **406**.



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The output time period reflects the remaining time period until the LPS is hot. In one example, select functions as described above may be repeated at regular intervals (e.g., every second) such that the time period is determined and output in realtime as it changes (i.e., as the current time advances). This may provide individuals in the LPS with a realtime countdown time indicating the time period remaining until the next time the LPS is hot.

In one example, the automation system **508** may perform select functions, in response to detecting a triggering event. A triggering event may involve, for example, the automation system **508** receiving the log or updating the log in some manner. For example, a triggering event may involve the automation system **508** adding or removing a log entry from the log (e.g., in response to a request from a user). As another example, a triggering event may involve the automation system **508** changing a start time type, a start time, and/or a duration of a log entry in the log (e.g., in response to a request from a user).

In one example, the automation system **508** may determine the start time B only in response to a triggering event. However, the automation system **508** may (at periodic intervals, such as every second) continue to determine a next time period as a difference between a next current time and the start time B and causing the determined next time period to be output such that the realtime countdown timer may still be provided to individuals in the LPS **400**.

FIG. 9 shows a flow chart illustrating functions in accordance with another example method where the automation system **508** determines a time period remaining until the LPS **400** is not hot. The description of the method is accompanied by references to the log **700** to illustrate select functions.

At block **902**, the method may involve the automation system **508** accessing a log. For example, the automation system **508** may access the log **700**. In one example, the automation system **508** may receive the log **700** from the traffic system **200**.

At block **904**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a first determination that a log entry A in the log corresponds to a live production source. In one example, the function at block **904** may involve the automation system **508** determining that the log entry A includes a live production source identifier stored in a source identifier field of the log entry A. For example, the automation system **508** may determine that the log entry **70211** corresponds to a live production source since the log entry **70211** includes a live production source identifier in the source identifier field.

Since the log entry A corresponds to a live production source, in one example, proximate a corresponding start time of the log entry A, the automation system **508** may cause a streaming VC to start being channeled from the live production source **402** to the airchain system **600** for television broadcast.

At block **906**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a second determination that a log entry B in the log immediately follows the log entry A. For example, the automation system **508** may determine that the log entry **70212** immediately follow log entry **70211**.

At block **908**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a third determination that the log entry B does not correspond to a live production source. The function at block **908** may involve the automation system **508** determining that a source identifier stored in a source identifier field of the log entry B does not correspond to a live production source. For example, the automation system

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**508** may determine that log entry **70212** does not correspond to a live production source since log entry **70212** does not include a live production source identifier in the source identifier field.

At block **910**, the method may involve the automation system **508** making a fourth determination that the log entry B includes a start time B. For example, at a current time 7:51:00, the automation system **508** may make a fourth determination that log entry **70212** includes a start time 7:59:00 (as shown in FIG. 7C).

At block **912**, the method may involve responsive to the automation system **508** making the first, second, third, and fourth determinations, proximate a current time on or after a start time A corresponding to the log entry A and before the start time B, the automation system **508** determining a time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B. For example, the automation system **508** may determine the time period of 0:08:00 as a difference between the current time 7:51:00 and the start time of the log entry **70212**, 7:59:00 (as shown in FIG. 7C).

At block **914**, the method may involve the automation system **508** providing the determined time period to the output device **406** for presentation proximate the current time. The function at block **914** may involve the automation system **508** sending the determined time period to the output device **406**, which may be configured to receive and output data as it is received.

The output time period reflects the remaining time period until the LPS is not hot. In one example, select functions as described above may be repeated at regular intervals (e.g., every second) such that the time period is determined and output in realtime as it changes (i.e., as the current time advances). This may provide individuals in the LPS with a realtime countdown time indicating the time period remaining until the next time the LPS is not hot.

In one example, the automation system **508** may perform select functions in response to detecting a triggering event as described above. As such, in one example, the automation system **508** may determine the start time B only in response to a triggering event. However, the automation system **508** may continue to determine the time period as a difference between the current time and the start time B and to cause the determined time period to be output such that the realtime countdown timer may still be provided to individuals in the LPS **400**.

In one example, select functions from the two example methods described above may be combined such that the automation system **508** may determine and provide and/or cause to be output on the output device **406** a first determined time period remaining until the LPS **400** is hot and a second determined time period remaining until the LPS is not hot. The automation system **508** may also cause each time period to be output on a different output device. Further, in one example, the automation system **508** may selectively determine and cause to be output only the next state change (i.e., the either the first or the second determined time period, whichever is shorter).

In the example methods provided above, the function of determining the time period as a difference between two values (e.g., as a difference between the current time and the start time B) does not necessarily refer to determining the time period as the exact difference between the two values. Also, in any of the examples provided above, it may be desired for the automation system to modify the determined time period by adding time (e.g., approximately one second) to the determined time period. This may address a potential timing discrepancy that may exist in select automation



system **508** configurations caused by the fact that a determined time period of 0:00:00 may not account for frames totaling less than one second that still need to be played.

#### V. Example Variations

While one or more functions of the disclosed methods have been described as being performed by the certain entities (e.g., the automation system **508**), the functions may be performed by any entity, such as those included in the television broadcasting system **100** described above. Further, the described steps throughout this application need not be performed in the disclosed order, although in some examples, an order may be preferred. Also, not all steps need to be performed to achieve the desired advantages of the disclosed systems and methods, and therefore not all steps are required. Further, the variations described throughout this disclose may be applied to any of the disclosed systems or methods.

Further, while select examples have been described, alterations and permutations of these examples will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Other changes, substitutions, and alterations are also possible without departing from the disclosed systems and methods in its broader aspects as set forth in the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

**1.** A method for use in connection with a television-broadcasting system configured to perform functions related to television broadcasting, wherein the television-broadcasting system comprising an automation system and a traffic system, the method comprising:

accessing, by the automation system, a stored television-broadcasting traffic log created by the traffic system, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries;

making, by the automation system, a determination that a log-entry B in the traffic log is a next log entry after a log-entry A to correspond to a particular type of video source;

after making the determination, proximate a current time that is on or after a start-time A corresponding to the log-entry A and that is before a start-time B corresponding to the log-entry B, determining, by the automation system, a time period as a difference between a current time and the start-time B; and

outputting, by the automation system, an indication of the determined time-period.

**2.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the log-entry A corresponds to a recorded video-component (VC), and wherein the method further comprises proximate the start-time A, causing the VC to start being sent to an air-chain system for television broadcast.

**3.** The method of claim **1**, further comprising detecting a triggering event, wherein making the determination occurs in response to detecting the triggering event.

**4.** The method of claim **3**, wherein detecting the triggering event comprises determining that a start time of a log entry in the traffic log has changed.

**5.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the method further comprises at periodic intervals, (i) proximate a next current-time that is on or after the start-time A and that is before the start-time B, determining a next time-period as a difference between a next current-time and the start-time B, and (ii) outputting an indication of the determined next time-period.

**6.** The method of claim **1**, wherein making the determination that the log-entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log-entry A to correspond to the particular

type of video source comprises determining that the log-entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log-entry A to correspond to a live-news-production source.

**7.** The method of claim **1**, wherein outputting the indication of the determined time-period comprises outputting, proximate the current time, the indication of the determined time-period.

**8.** The method of claim **1**, wherein determining the time period as the difference between the current time and the start-time B occurs in response to making the determination.

**9.** A non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon program instructions that when executed by a processor cause performance of a set of functions for use in connection with a television-broadcasting system configured to perform functions related to television broadcasting, wherein the television-broadcasting system comprising an automation system and a traffic system, the set of functions comprising:

accessing, by the automation system, a stored television-broadcasting traffic log created by the traffic system, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries;

making, by the automation system, a determination that a log-entry B in the traffic log is a next log entry after a log-entry A to correspond to a particular type of video source;

after making the determination, proximate a current time that is on or after a start-time A corresponding to the log-entry A and that is before a start-time B corresponding to the log-entry B, determining, by the automation system, a time period as a difference between a current time and the start-time B; and

outputting, by the automation system, an indication of the determined time-period.

**10.** The computer-readable medium of claim **9**, wherein the log-entry A corresponds to a recorded video-component (VC), and wherein the set of functions further comprises proximate the start-time A, causing the VC to start being sent to an air-chain system for television broadcast.

**11.** The computer-readable medium of claim **9**, wherein the set of functions further comprises detecting a triggering event, wherein making the determination occurs in response to detecting the triggering event.

**12.** The computer-readable medium of claim **11**, wherein detecting the triggering event comprises determining that a start time of a log entry in the traffic log has changed.

**13.** The computer-readable medium of claim **9**, wherein the set of functions further comprises at periodic intervals, (i) proximate a next current-time that is on or after the start-time A and that is before the start-time B, determining a next time-period as a difference between a next current-time and the start-time B, and (ii) outputting an indication of the determined next time-period.

**14.** The computer-readable medium of claim **9**, wherein making the determination that the log-entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log-entry A to correspond to the particular type of video source comprises determining that the log-entry B in the traffic log is the next log entry after the log-entry A to correspond to a live-news-production source.

**15.** The computer-readable medium of claim **9**, wherein outputting the indication of the determined time-period comprises outputting, proximate the current time, the indication of the determined time-period.

16. The computer-readable medium of claim 9, wherein determining the time period as the difference between the current time and the start-time B occurs in response to making the determination.

17. A live news production (LNS) system configured for producing and outputting a live show, wherein the LNS system comprises a user interface device, and wherein the LNS is configured for performing a set of functions comprising:

accessing, by the LNS, a stored television-broadcasting traffic log created by a traffic system of a television-broadcasting system, wherein the traffic log includes multiple ordered log entries;

making, by the LNS, a determination that a log-entry B in the traffic log is a next log entry after a log-entry A to correspond to a particular type of video source;

after making the determination, proximate a current time that is on or after a start-time A corresponding to the log-entry A and that is before a start-time B corresponding to the log-entry B, determining, by the LNS, a time period as a difference between a current time and the start-time B; and

outputting, via the user interface device of the LNS, an indication of the determined time-period.

18. The LNS of claim 17, wherein the log-entry A corresponds to a recorded video-component (VC), and wherein the set of functions further comprises proximate the start-time A, causing the VC to start being sent to an air-chain system for television broadcast.

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